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per annum.

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號九月正年七十百九千壹

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1917.

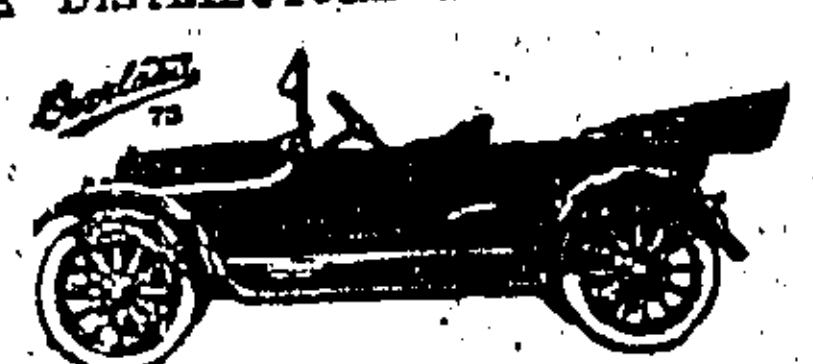
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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length
Price, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Manager.
Hongkong, April 11, 1913.

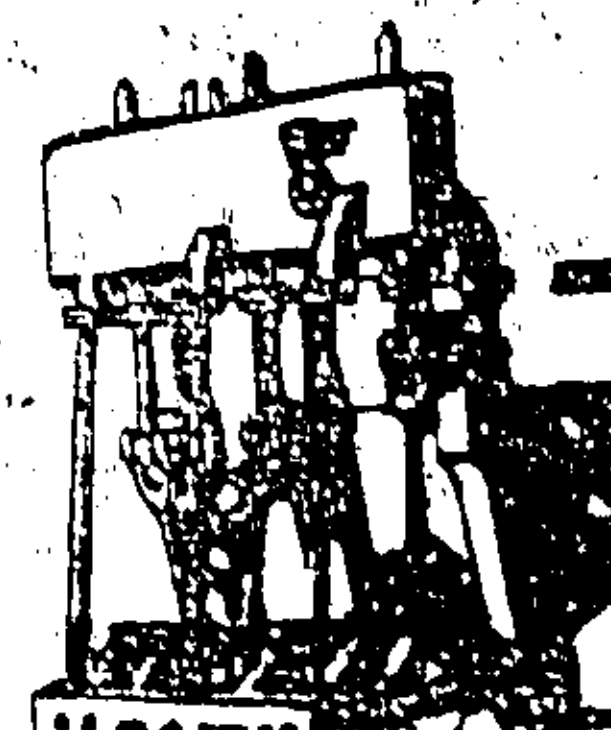
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Town Office 43, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 446.
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Business furnished on application. **WONG FING** General Manager.
Hongkong, April 11, 1913.

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Terms — From \$5 per day net. —
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TERMS VERY MODERATE
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THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

ENEMY'S PROGRESS IN RUMANIA.

**HOLDING SOUTH BANK OF THE
LOWER SERETH.**
—
London, Jan. 8.
As a result of the Russo-Rumanian
retreat from Braila the enemy has
reached the Lower Sereth and holds
the south bank for nearly twenty
miles from its confluence with the
Danube. It was from above this
point that the Russians made what
a German communiqué describes as
"a great relief offensive" on a
fifteen-mile front, pushing back the
enemy line nearly ten miles from the
Sereth.
The Austro-German attack down
the Moldavian Valleys continues to
progress. Here General Gork's
troops in Susitza Valley, twenty-five
miles north of the western end of
the Sereth lines, reached Racova,
half way down the mountain slopes
to the Sereth.

ENEMY CAPTURE FOSCANI.

A German official report, by wire-
less, states:
We pressed back the enemy
between the Putna and Oltuz Valleys
(Rumania) and drove off the Rus-
sians and Rumanians from the forti-
fied mountain positions of Odobesti
towards Putna.
We stormed the Milcova position
and pierced the enemy second line
between Foscani and Jarestea, and
crossed the Foscani-Boldesti road.
We captured Foscani and took 3,900
prisoners and three guns.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

TRIESTE BOMBED.

London, Jan. 8.
An Italian official report, received
by wireless, states:
There is vigorous artillery along
the whole front.
An aeroplane flew over Trieste and
dropped 200 kilograms of explosives
on Nabresina station and the region
of Mont Querceto.

GREEK GOVERNMENT IN DIFFICULTIES.

London, Jan. 8.
Reuter is informed that the Greek
Government has handed the Allies a
statement pointing out the difficulties
of complying with certain of the de-
mands made by them.
A reply to the statement is being
drawn up in Rome.

THE QUESTION OF BRITISH TONNAGE.

**SHOULD MOTOR-CARS BE
SHIPPED?**
—
London, Jan. 8.
The Times shipping correspondent
draws attention to the use of British
tonnage to convey motor-cars and
urges that all parts of the Empire ought
to consider whether imports of motor-
cars are essential during war time.

THE ALLIES AND THE AMERICAN NOTE.

London, Jan. 8.
Reuter announces that comments on
the draft reply to President Wilson
have been received from the various
Allied Governments. The reply will
not be despatched to Washington for
several days.

RUSSIANS EXTEND GAINS AT RIGA.

London, Jan. 8.
A German official report, received
by wireless, states:
The Russians strongly attacked
west of the Riga-Mitau road and
extended their gains of the 5th inst.
on the Au River.

ALLIES AND MACEDONIA.

LONDON NEWSPAPER CONDEMNS THE OCCUPATION.

London, Jan. 8.
The Daily Mail condemns the
Allies' occupation of Macedonia. It
contends that it may be desirable
to hold Salonika itself. Anything
beyond that is doubtful. It points
out the danger of a treacherous
Greek attack on the Expedition,
absorbing an enormous amount of
tonnage, and making serious de-
mands on the Navy. It declares
that Anglo-French Military opinion
is strongly opposed to the Expedition
and advocates concentration in the
West.

REVIVAL OF THE CONTROVERSY.

LATER.
The Allied Conference at Rome coin-
cides with the revival of the controversy
between the so-called Eastern and
Western Schools. The view that the
Allied action in the East, ought to be
restricted for the present, pending the
breaking of the German power in the
West, where the main enemy
forces are concentrated, is strongly
supported. On the other hand it is
maintained to be as vitally important
now as ever to sever the connection
of the Central Powers with Turkey.
There is much speculation, especially
at Paris, as to whether any decision on
this question was come to at Rome.

OBITUARY.

London, Jan. 8.
The death is announced of Vice
Admiral Warrander.
[Vice-Admiral Sir George John Scott
Warrander, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., M.V.O.,
joined the Navy in 1873. He was with
the Naval Brigade in the Gallipoli War, 1873
and present at the battle of Ginchilova
(Gallipoli) and clasp. He served during
the present European War 1914-1915.]

ENEMY ACTIVITY IN CHINA.

GERMANISING THE CHINESE CUSTOMS.

London, Jan. 8.
Lecturing in London, Mr. Wills, the
late Correspondent of the Daily Mail
in Berlin, declared that the Germans
had filled many appointments in the
Chinese Customs vacated by Britons
who had enlisted.
German capital was flowing freely to
China in order to obtain concessions,
and the Germans had obtained control
of many newspapers in China.
He urged immediate joint Allied
action on the subject.

(Continued on Page 5.)

CROWN COLONIES AND THE WAR.

Commander Wedgwood in the House
of Commons recently asked the Secretary
of State for War what new battalions of
whites and coloured troops have been raised
in each of the Crown Colonies during
the War and, in each case, how the cost
is borne.
Mr. Forster: A statement which will
give the information the hon. Member
requires is in course of preparation, but
that it will take some time to consider
the statement is involved. Until the
statement is completed no decision as to
publication can be arrived at.

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER
EVER ISSUED UNDER
PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

The Chinese Mail
華字日報
THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.
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PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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VARIOUS PORTS OF CHINA AND JAPAN.
\$1.00 per Annum delivered to Hongkong
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INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG & CHINA GAS CO., LD.

THE Company begs to notify the Public that the price of Gas will be REDUCED by TWENTY CENTS per 1,000 cubic feet from the 1st February next.

By order of the Directors,
GEORGE CURRY,
Local Secretary.

Hongkong, Jan. 6, 1917. 1309

HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

AS already notified, this Company's Generating Plant is now carrying in the vicinity of the maximum load and no further installations can be made for the present. Consumers and Wiring Contractors are warned against the danger of making additions to existing installations and are reminded that under the Regulations for securing the Safety of the Public contained in the Schedule to the Electricity Supply Ordinance 1911 (as amended) "Any person making any addition to any electrical installation connected to the Company's main shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars for every such addition."

By Order of the Board,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, Jan. 5, 1917. 1305

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

THE Committee has decided that the following shall be the Settlement Days for the year 1917:

MONDAY, 29th January,
FRIDAY, 23rd February,
THURSDAY, 29th March,
FRIDAY, 27th April,
WEDNESDAY, 30th May,
THURSDAY, 28th June,
FRIDAY, 27th July,
WEDNESDAY, 29th August,
THURSDAY, 27th September,
MONDAY, 25th October,
WEDNESDAY, 23rd November,
FRIDAY, 21st December.

By order of the Committee,
EDWARD M. RAYMOND,
Hon. Secretary,
Hongkong Stock Exchange.
Hongkong, Jan. 6, 1917. 1400

SILIMPON (SEBATTIK) COAL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPON COAL trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPON COAL (either cut or bunker) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebatik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charges of Sibuku Bay (Sebatik Harbour). Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,
Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Company, Limited. 1097



KEATING'S LOZENGES
Cure the Worst Cough

"CHINA MAIL" PUBLICATIONS.

OBTAINABLE at the "CHINA MAIL" Office, 5 Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

HISTORY OF UNION CHURCH (1891-1903) ... 60

HONGKONG'S MUSICAL HISTORY ... 30

NOTES ON WILD LIFE IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA (by Rev. G. A. Bunbury, M.A.) ... 30

Part I—Mammals and Birds ... 30

Part II—Reptiles, Amphibians and Fishes ... 30

THE MISSIONS STRATEGIES (History of the Eastern Churches) ... 100

CHINESE SCHOOL BOOK (by E. J. Eitel) ... 30

SIR ROBERT HART'S LAND TAX MEMORANDUM ... 20

WASHING BOOK (1st issue) ... 20

INTIMATIONS

WANTED.

A LADY TYPIST for a General Store. Experienced, and with a fair knowledge of figures. Apply stating Salary required to "Store" Co. "CHINA MAIL" Office, Hongkong, Jan. 6, 1917. 1398

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A MECHANICAL ENGINEER is required by the University of Hongkong, to act as workshop instructor and foreman in the University workshops and engine rooms. Commencing Salary \$280 and quarters.

Applications to be made in writing to Professor Middleton Smith, The University, Hongkong, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

Hongkong Jan. 4, 1917. 1392

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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OUR HOUSE FED CAPONS AND CHICKENS.

Are the best in the East. Tender eating, delicate flavour. TRY THEM.

66

COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA

WILL COMPLETE THE FAMILY CIRCLE DURING THE FESTIVE SEASON.

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IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914.

Authorized Capital £2,000,000
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
Fire Fund 3,337,047
Life & Annuity Funds 17,567,598
Sinking Fund Account 125,230

Revenue Fire Branch 2,381,456
Life and Annuity Branches 2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department 337,238
Other Receipts 478,940

25,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and by Act of Parliament are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

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WHOLESALE Agents promptly procured at lowest cash prices for all British and Continental goods, including:

Books and Stationery, Boots, Shoes and Leather, Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries, China, Earthenware and Glassware, Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories, Drapery, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Fancy Goods and Perfumery, Hardware, Machinery and Metals, Jewellery, Plate and Watches, Photographs and Optical Goods, Provisions and Oils and Stores, etc., etc.

Commission 2 1/2% to 5%.

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Sample Order from £10 upwards.

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G. MOUSSIGN

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QUALITY is the point which is necessary in an enjoyable Cigarette.



That's why "EMBASSY" VIRGINIA No. 77 has been justly described as THE CIGARETTE DE LUXE.

SCOTTISH SPORT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

November 29.

RUGBY.

In Rugby the conditions were far from favourable to back play; scoring was low and the games mostly confined to forwards. Both these features were present in the Championship match between George Watson's College and Edinburgh Academy, and somewhat fortunately Watson's by a single point maintained their unbeaten record in the Championship competition. Over the greater part of the game the Academy were superior, though at no time did they assert such a superiority as Watson's did at a particular and successful spurt in the second half. Both sets of forwards played with energy and abandon. The Academy pack were more coherent and had the better in the tight. Watson's eight were by a small margin rather more successful in the loose. The Academy backs were superior, and showed great improvement upon recent displays. Hutton was capital; his courage and alertness made him an outstanding figure. His colleagues were rather unequal; at times their advances were quite pretty, at others very wild passing wasted likely opportunities. Both sets of backs were steady, and sound in defence. The general impression left was that the Academy were unfortunate to lose and that yet Watson's almost deserved to win.

The Fettes team, which had previously been all-victorious in the Schools' Championship, had to be content with a drawn game at Merchiston. It was a fine contest, in which a great deal of open play was seen, and the result was quite a good one. Both back divisions got a lot of running, and if the Fettes wing three-quarters were the more dangerous when on the move, Merchiston had a distinct advantage at the base of the scrum. The forwards were on the whole well matched, with the Fettes more effective in the loose. Sheehan and Ross got over for Fettes, and Alexander kicked the goals; McGregor and Stewart were successful for Merchiston, and Corstorphine was the goal-kicker.

Glasgow High School found the sudden conditions at Corstorphine a severe handicap to their usual methods, and their backs were unable to develop their customary attack. Still the Royal High School showed grand defensive tactics against an admittedly cleverer fifteen. George Heriot's forwards gave further proof of their worth by completely controlling the situation against Dollar Institution. The backs, however, once again failed to take full advantage of their chances. Results:—

Merchiston, 8; Fettes, 8.
Watson's, 6; Edinburgh Academy, 5.
Glasgow High School, 3; Royal High School, 0.
Heriot's, 9; Dollar, 0.
Glasgow Academy, 49; Stewart's, 0.
Glasgow University, 6; Edinburgh University South Africans, 6.
Loretto, 8; Royal Fencibles, 8.
Gala, 10; Lovat's Scouts, 0.

SOMETHING TO REMEMBER.

IN buying a cough medicine for children bear in mind that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best for colds, croup and whooping cough, and that it contains no harmful drugs. For sale by all Chemists and Grocers.

ASSOCIATION.

In the Association League, the nearest approach to a sensation was the hardly earned victory of Celtic over Aberdeen. Everything pointed to the Aberdeen defence holding the Celtic forwards in check until McMenemy scored the only goal of the game. The play was all the more remarkable in that Celtic were at full strength and Aberdeen were only a patchwork lot. It was a poor contest between Morton and Third Lanark, and both deserved to lose the point. Rangers won easily at Kirkcaldy. Dundee made a half-hearted appearance at Firhill, and Partick Thistle had an unexpectedly soft journey. Ayr United's goals from Hibs were the lucky order.

Heart of Mid-Lothian, 2; Queen's Park, 0.
Ayr United, 2; Hibernians, 1.
Celtic, 1; Aberdeen, 0.
Raith Rovers, 1; Rangers, 4.
Third Lanark, 0; Morton, 0.
St. Mirren, 5; Falkirk, 0.
Airdrieonians, 2; Hamilton Academicals, 2.
Partick Thistle, 3; Dundee, 0.
Dumbarton, 1; Kilmarnock, 1.
Motherwell, 3; Clyde, 3.

FINANCIAL TROUBLES OF FILIPINO STUDENTS.

The following extract from a letter written by Mr. G. E. Anderson, American Consul-General in Hongkong, is published in the Manila Press:—

"Lately we have had a number of cases where Filipino students en route to the United States have come to Hongkong with insufficient ready money for their needs. Most of them have had what money they required in the United States in the shape of drafts the proceeds of which would be available there only. Three students who came in the office yesterday and are typical of the class had such funds available in America but only five pesos cash for use in Hongkong. Inasmuch as they are on ships which lay over in Hongkong from a week to ten days during which time they must look out for themselves, should they simply have not money to support themselves. The result is they have been thrown in the lowest possible grade of boarding houses under very unfavorable surroundings and at a time when an epidemic of small-pox is raging. I consider the practice a very dangerous one and I should say that any Filipino of the student class or better should pass through Hongkong with an allowance of at least \$6 Mexican a day for expenses during a stay here."

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—real rich red blood and plenty of it—in his body.

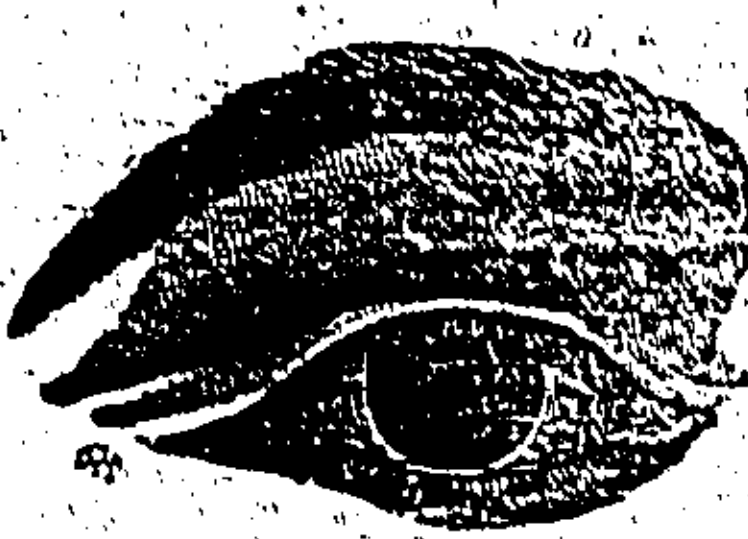
WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prices—\$1.25 and \$2.25

INTIMATIONS



YOUR EYES

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At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.



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Wholesale and Retail Ironmongery, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers, General Storekeepers and Shipchangers Nos. 35 and 37, HING LOO STREET, (2nd Street, west of Central Market), Telephone No. 515.

Hongkong September 4, 1915.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A. L. A. B. C. Fifth Edition, Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marins and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process, Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SHIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

NAME OF DOCK OR SHIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCS	BREADTH AT BOW	DEPTH OVER BULKHEADS	DEPTH OVER SPRINGS	MIN OF TIDE	MAX OF TIDE
KOWLOON	177	17	17	17	17	17
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	177	17	17	17	17	17
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	177	17	17	17	17	17
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	177	17	17	17	17	17
Yankee Dock, No. 4 Kowloon	177	17	17	17	17	17
TAL-KOW-SUI	177	17	17	17	17	17
Yankee Dock, No. 5 Kowloon	177	17	17	17	17	17
ANCHOR	177	17	17	17	17	17
Yankee Dock, No. 6 Kowloon	177	17	17	17	17	17
Yankee Dock, No. 7 Kowloon	177	17	17	17	17	17

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

H. M. DYER, S.S. No. 1, Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

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"WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS."

Hotel Mansions.

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ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,

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FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

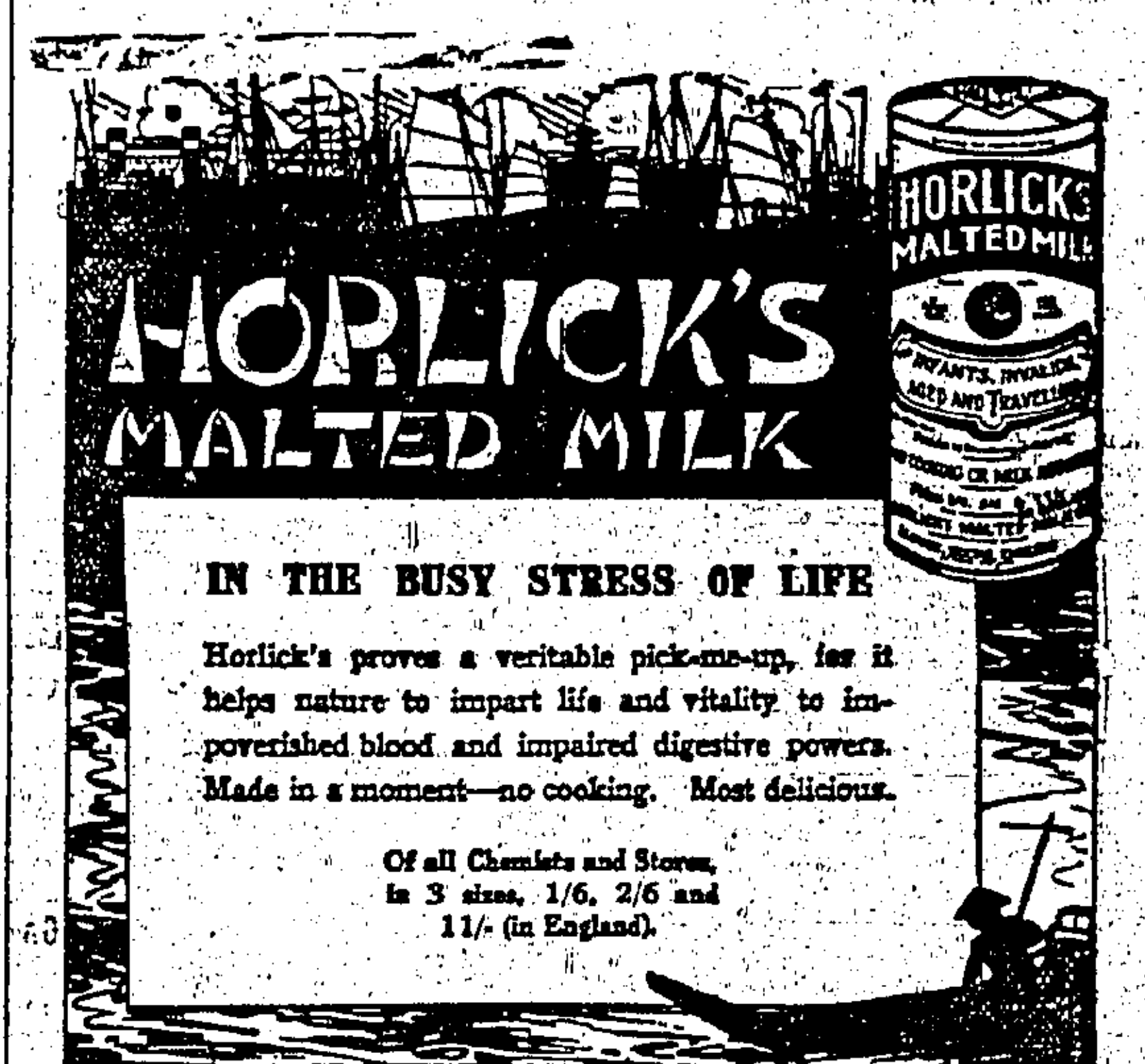
FIREBRICK AND FIRE LAY

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IN THE BUSY STRESS OF LIFE

Morlick's proves a veritable pick-me-up, for it helps nature to impart life and vitality to impoverished blood and impaired digestive powers. Made in a moment—no cooking. Most delicious.

Of all Chemists and Stores, in 3 sizes, 1/6, 2/6 and 11/- (in England).

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

THURSDAY,

the 11th January, 1917,
at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms,
No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A MISCELLANEOUS STOCK,
Comprising:-

Gent's Woolen Suits and pants,
Shirts, Ties, Sweaters, Socks, etc., a few
pairs Lady's and Gent's Boots and
Shoes, Bath Robes and Gowns,
Counterpanes, Blankets, Bath and Face
Towels, Toilet Soap, etc., etc.

A quantity of Dress Material, Sun
and Straw Hats.

Terms:-Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Jan. 4, 1917. 1393

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

SATURDAY,

the 13th January, 1917, at
10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,
removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience
of Sale.

Including:-
Three Gramophones, Three Pianos,
One Pianola and Records, Brass Finger
Bowls, Vases, Flower Pots, &c., &c.

Terms:-Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Jan. 8, 1917. 1402

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
on

MONDAY,

the 15th January, 1917, at 3 p.m.,
on the Spot.

The Several Lots Numbered 1 to 19
on Plan to be seen at the Auctioneers'
Office, for election of
BOOTHES AND MATSHEDS,
on the Government Ground adjoining
the Race Course, North of the Grand
Stand Enclosure.

Terms:-Cash.

For Plan and Conditions of Sale
apply to:-

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers to the Government.

Hongkong, Jan. 8, 1917. 1403

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

AN EARLY DATE.

The following LIGHTHOUSE GEAR
&c. &c., viz:-
One oculating apparatus, complete.
Circular wick lamps,
Spare burners,
Cylinders and wicks,
Incandescent Petrol Lamps,
and
appurtenances. And
A quantity of gear pertaining to
Moorings Buoy.

Also
A number of Locomotive wheels and
Axles.

Further particulars may be obtained
from the undersigned.

Terms:-as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Aug. 24, 1916. 964

STRENGTH IS WHAT YOU NEED

If you are tired, weak, run-down, and lack ambition or nerve force, you are running the risk of having a serious breakdown if you fail to secure proper treatment at once.

For those who are suffering from loss of strength, or nerve troubles there is nothing that can equal Sargol for revitalizing the nerve cells and bringing strength and energy to every part of the body. Sargol has increased the strength of delicate, run-down, nervous people more than 300 per cent. In many instances, it does not matter whether you have lost your strength and nerve-power from over-work, illness, or from business worries, Sargol will bring back your old-time strength and energy if you give it a fair trial. It strengthens the system and tones it up as no other preparation can.

Sargol is a doctor's prescription, and not a patent medicine. It is so carefully prepared that even the weakest stomach will quickly assimilate its strength and nerve-restoring properties. That is why it is prescribed so freely by physicians for those whose strength is below normal. If you are wondering if Sargol would actually benefit you, why not do the one thing which can convince you—give Sargol a trial? And with your nerves bracing you for help, and your feelings worrying about your condition, why not do this now?

Sargol is sold and recommended in England by such high-class firms as: *Evans & Sons, Cash Chemists, Harrolds, Selfridge's, Taylor's Drug Store, Lewis & Bouverie, and Wm. Whitely.*

Sargol is sold here in Hongkong by such well-known chemists as: *A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., The Victoria Dispensary, The Pharmacy, Queen's Dispensary, The Edward Dispensary, and by other leading dealers every-where.*

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

THURSDAY,

the 11th January, 1917, at noon,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

ONE RACING SADDLE
ONE POLO SADDLE
ONE WEIGHT CLOTH &c. &c.

Terms:-Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Jan. 8, 1917. 1404

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the CHINESE GOVERNMENT, to sell by Public Auction,

on

SATURDAY,

the 13th January, 1917, at
12 noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

The Revenue Cruiser
"KUNG TING"

as she now lies on Odesse Island,
Extensive repairs were made to this
vessel quite recently.

For further particulars apply to the
undersigned.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Dec. 23, 1916. 1379

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. H. H. HOYAN, a Chinese graduate versed in European languages, has been a teacher to European Officials and Merchants in the Colony for many years. He has a good method of teaching Europeans to read in the Chinese language, and is possessed of a first rate knowledge of Mandarin and Cantonese. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "The China Mail" Office or direct to No. 121, Wellington Street, second floor. [1351]

'CHINA MAIL'

OVERLAND EDITION.

THE BEST WEEKLY NEWS

PAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED

IN HONGKONG AND CHINA

GENERALLY.

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TOUCH WITH THE

COLONY.

SAVARESS'S

SANTAL

CAPSULES

Most Certain Cure

Physicians recommend them

Of all Chemists

Price: \$1.35 and \$2.25

THE AGONY OF BELGIUM

HOW SLAVERY WAS PREPARED.

STARVATION IS A WEAPON.

Rigorous measures are in force to prevent personal communications from the invaded parts of Belgium from reaching England. In the two articles published in *The Times*, a neutral commercial agent, who has lived for many years in Belgium, reveals the present condition of the country. He describes the system of pitiless persecution which preceded the wholesale deportations now around the indignant protests from the whole civilized world.

His first article reads:-
Business obligations compelled me to remain at my post when the Germans entered Brussels, and I endeavored to maintain an attitude of strict neutrality taking no part in discussions and, expressing no opinions until I was off Belgian soil and free to do so.

One of the firms I represented was requisitioned by the military authorities to supply goods; and, having given satisfactory proof of my nationality, I was granted a "carte de circulation," which enabled me to visit Antwerp, Namur, Charleroi, Courtrai, and other towns, in order to control deliveries. From the Commandantur I also obtained the necessary passports "pour l'interieur," which cost 3s each, and also a passport "pour la Hollande," for which the fee was 5s. The passport is only available for one journey and has to be returned after use under a penalty of 10s.

Belgians are not allowed to have passports for Holland, but business men are permitted to travel within the country when necessary, so long as they observe the regulations laid down, which are enforced with German severity. It was war time, and they lost no opportunity of letting us know it. Though frequently delayed and constantly interrogated, I got along without much friction until the supply of raw material through Holland was stopped. Then my troubles began, and relations with the authorities became a little strained.

RISE OF SPIRIT OF REVOLT.

"L'autorite occupante" (the authority in occupation), which is the term employed in official correspondence and notices, tried at first to force manufacturers and tradesmen to continue their businesses, and many Belgians who fled the country returned to save their property from confiscation; but it was difficult, if not impossible, to satisfy the terms imposed by the "man in possession." A spirit of revolt was awakened, which has grown stronger and more active month by month, especially among the labouring classes. When, for instance, the entire output of a big boot factory was commandeered on behalf of German soldiers, the master was aggrieved and the workmen were exasperated. They realized that they were assisting the enemy at a time when their compatriots were in want of boots. At present an ordinary pair of men's walking boots, which could be bought in peace time for 10s. or 12s., costs 25s.

The metal and engineering trades have suffered worst of all. The great Cockerill Works at Seraing were taken over immediately after the fall of Liege. Since then all the iron, steel, and electrical works in the Valley of the Meuse have fallen into German hands. M. Renson, director of the important Angleur Steel Works, who refused to conduct operations for the invader, was made prisoner and sent to Germany. The machinery of the International Electric Company and of several similar concerns has been carried across the Rhine. All stocks of copper and brass and enormous quantities of tools have also been commandeered.

Belgians were trying to keep going have since been closed, because it is impossible to obtain lubricating oils for the engines and machines, and the latest requisitions of the German tyrant are for all the leather belting in the country.

ENFORCED IDLENESS.

Idleness has, therefore, been forced on the people. The German statement that the workmen prefer to be maintained by public charity is not true. The conditions of work in their own country are made impossible, and there is plenty of employment for them in Germany. Look, also, at what has been done in the agricultural districts. After harvest time there was nothing for the peasants to do. The Germans took all their crops and seeds. Lastly, the potato crop, but there was a plentiful potato crop, but the bulk of it was sent to Germany. Lastly, the potato crop, but there was a plentiful potato crop, but the bulk of it was sent to Germany.

Later, when the cattle, sheep, and even goats have been requisitioned, and every week about 1,000 animals have been passing through Liege on their way to the front.

THE FARMERS HAVE BEEN FORBIDDEN TO BUY HORSES, AND NO BELGIAN IS ALLOWED TO BUY A HORSE, OR SELL ONE, EXCEPT TO A GERMAN. NOW YOU WILL UNDERSTAND WHY STARVATION IS DRIVING THESE NATURALLY INDUSTRIOUS AND THRIFTY PEOPLE TO DESPERATION.

THE FOOD SENT IN BY THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE IS WIDELY DISTRIBUTED, BUT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO PROVIDE FOR THE MEN AS WELL AS THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN. WITH THE FACTORIES CLOSED DOWN, WITH THE QUAYS OF ANTWERP IDLE, AND THE FIELDS UNCULTIVATED, THERE MUST BE MORE THAN 1,000,000 MEN HUNGRY AND HOPELESS. THEY HAVE BEEN BROUGHT TO THIS STATE BY NO ACT OF WILL OF THEIR OWN, BUT BY A DELIBERATE, DIABOLICAL PLAN CUNNINGLY DEVISED AND APPLIED WITHOUT MERCY.

IN ORDER TO GIVE IT AN ASPECT OF LEGALITY TRIUNPHANT, THE SET UP IN ANTWERP OF A COURT OF LOCAL BURGOISES WERE ORDERED TO COLLECT ALL UNEMPLOYED MEN BETWEEN 18 AND 31 YEARS OF AGE, ON THE PROMISE OF PROVIDING WORK FOR THEM. THOSE MAGISTRATES WHO DECLINED TO ASSIST IN THIS MOCK HUMANITARIAN SCHEME WERE HEAVILY PUNISHED.

THE WAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS AND PEOPLE WHO MEANS HAVE BEEN ROBBED BY THE "MOST TRIVIAL OFFENCES" IS MONSTROUS.

WORK IN NUTRITION FACTORIES.

The men who were called up were not deported at once; they were ordered to work in the mines, or in the quarries of Westphalia, or in the North of France, or in some forced by circumstances, were willing to go. I am informed that on reaching the camp of Holzminden, to which some of them were sent, they were offered extra pay if they would work on their own farms. This desperate trick was only partly successful, but many who at first patriotically scorned the bribe were maltreated by their military guard and yielded, fearing a worse fate. One man who escaped and succeeded in getting across the Dutch frontier has told their shameful story. No wonder the pretext made to work, thousands of poor Belgians have been torn from their families and sent into exile.

It is impossible to say how many altogether have been sent away. According to an official statement, 15,000 have been deported from Flanders, 1,000 from Belgium, and while Ghent, Namur, Tournaï, Malines, Oudenarde, Huy, and other towns have been ransacked for men, I myself saw 2,000 men sent off from the Central Station at Antwerp on November 8, and I was told that an equal number had been dispatched from the Southern Station on the previous day.

The scene in the Avenue de Keyser was heart-rending. The men were gathered in groups of 60 under military escort, and the soldiers brutally beat back their families and friends who wished to bid them a final farewell. It was told that machine-guns were placed in front of the station in case the crowd became too demonstrative. The men went off in cattle trucks. No doubt they have seen the trucks on foreign railways labelled "To hold 8 horses or 40 men." Sixty were closely packed into one of these, so you can imagine their condition on reaching their new destination. They were not all of the labourer class; some appeared to be clerks, or students, and I saw several priests.

So far as I could ascertain, there had been no deportations from Brussels up to the time I left; but the unemployed had been called upon to report themselves.

FOOD PRICES IN BRUSSELS.

Food is getting very scarce and dear in the capital. Little meat is to be had excepting at the hotels and restaurants frequented by the German officers. Beef and pork, when they can be obtained, are about 6s per lb. Beef next is 1s. 10d., and dripping, for which there is a great demand, is 1s. 10d. Butter is sold in small quantities, is about 2s. 6d. a lb.; bread is of poor quality. Coffee is 5s. 10d.; sugar 2s. 6d.; rice, tapioca, and macaroni about 3s. 6d. a lb.; soap 4s. 6d. a lb.

Until agricultural distress became so prevalent, milk, mostly skimmed, could be obtained at 6d. a litre (about a pint and a half). Eggs were 3d. each, but prices have gone up considerably since September. Little dairy produce is now sent into the towns. The poor people are looked after by the Commission de Ravitaillement, which is a society called "Le Service de la Scope," which collects the refuse from hotels and restaurants, selling some of it at 1d. a lb. and making the rest into soup, which is given away. There are also a number of public kitchens, which supply at reasonable prices cooked "plats," which people fetch and take home.

The citizens of Brussels say very little. They are patient, phlegmatic and wary. Anyone who talks too much is liable to be hauled up and fined. What they think I have never tried to ascertain, because I have deemed it prudent to attend only to my own business. Now that I am stopping in I am glad to get out of the danger zone.

Most of the banks are closed, and the Banque Nationale was nearly sequestered a short time back because the directors opposed some oppressive regulation.

Shops are doing a quiet business, and the boulevards are fairly full in the day-time. All lights in town have to be out at 8 p.m., and in Liege and Scherbroeck shutting down at 7 p.m. The old familiar cries of the newspaper vendors are no longer heard in the streets, and the inhabitants only get such news as the "authorities" in occupation supply, and not much attention is paid to that. They are occasionally cheered by visions of Allied armies who have done more damage in their raids on Evere and Berchem-Sainte-Agathe than is admitted in the accounts passed by the German censor.

"LA LIBRE BELGIQUE"

The daring little journal *La Libre Belgique* still appears periodically, and is a thorn in the side of the German censor. It has failed to discover the German printer. A search was made at Ghent last month, and half-a-dozen printers of the town were arrested. One was sent off to prison in Germany for three years, but the paper came out again. The Abbe Mahe, suspected of being a contributor, is in Charleroi gaol, and is to be tried for 12 years' imprisonment. To be found in possession of a copy of this newspaper is a penal offence, so it is read in secret and destroyed afterwards.

It is very difficult now to communicate with the outer world. All letters within the country have to be sent open, and all telegrams, which must be registered, and sent via Liege, Charleroi, and other "stamped" Foreign Service, passed by Censor.

BLACKMAIL OF MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.

The rich as well as the poor are being persecuted, robbed, and systematically tortured by the "authorities in occupation" of Belgian territory. The announcement that the Aldermen and City Councilors of Brussels and Antwerp have been arrested and fined for not obeying an order of the Governor-General indicates to what extremes the oppressors will go in their campaign of terrorism. This arbitrary proceeding has a double object: ostensibly the intention is to obtain a view to deportation, but the extortion of money from richer citizens of any age is also aimed at. The Germans are determined to extract the life-blood of the country to the very last drop.

Since the Burgomaster of Brussels, M. Adolphe Max, was carried off to prison at Cella-Scholes, in Hanover, the duties of first magistrate have been discharged by M. Maurice Lemonnier, the senior Sheriff, whose wife, a short time ago received notification that she had been fined 240. No particulars of the offence charged against her were given. In those circumstances she refused to pay, whereupon furniture and ornaments to the value of 248 were taken from her house and publicly sold. It was not until after this sale that Mme. Lemonnier was informed that she had been condemned, for being in possession of a forbidden publication. Some spy—and the city is swarming with them—had supplied the evidence, and she was not allowed any opportunity of refuting the accusation.

The punishment of burgomasters and local officials for failing to furnish lists of unemployed workmen is another sample of German "justice." Men of military age are required rather than the mere unemployed, who are so numerous at the present time that it is difficult to keep count of them. The Belgians have always been such industrious and provident people that there was little poverty before the war; there are no "poor rates" in the country, and workhouses on the English system do not exist. In the large towns are "Maisons de Travail," where old men and women are supported, provided they perform work suitable to their age and strength; and in winter time householders send to these establishments for chopped wood. The infirm and afflicted can also obtain shelter and maintenance at "various" "hospices," which are generally supported by Catholic societies and are not under the control of the burgomasters. It was not until stages of extreme distress were reached that a Belgian would allow his name to be put upon the list of the "assistance publique."

THE BELGIANS' "PAPERS."

The information as to the disposal of the burgomasters which the Germans are so anxious to obtain is of a more confidential and valuable character than a mere list of idle men. This will be understood if I briefly explain one section of local government in Belgium.

Each incorporated district has its *mairie communale*, attached to which is a *bureau de la population*, where a double record of the inhabitants is kept, one arranged street by street, and the other with names in alphabetical order. New-comers have to register their names and addresses within eight days of arrival, and all removals must be notified, with a request that the necessary "papers" should be sent to the bureau of the district in which the person removing intends to reside. A Belgian's "personal papers" (which is the nearest translation of "papers") are of great importance: they are the chronicles of his life, giving the date of his birth and particulars of his parentage; all the addresses at which he has lived; if married, his marriage certificate; his trade or profession; and if he has been convicted of any offence it is specified. A summary of these details is entered in a small book which is entered in the working class, especially of the working class, is careful to carry always upon his person, because he may be called upon by the police to produce it; at any moment without it he cannot vote at Parliamentary or municipal elections; it is accepted as a proof of identification, enables him to obtain registered letters at the post office, and a man with his "papers in order" is considered to be respectable and has no difficulty in obtaining credit.

When a murderer is condemned to death by Belgian law his papers are taken from him, and he is thus deprived of all civil rights. There is no capital punishment in Belgium, but the condemned man is put into prison and considered legally dead. His wife may marry again, and his property is divided among his heirs.

While I am describing the Belgian system of National Registration, which is much more complete than that lately introduced in England, I may as well explain how the cost of keeping such complete records is defrayed. Anyone wanting the address of a person who has "gone away" can go to the Bureau de la Population and obtain the desired information on payment of a franc. These francs total up to a sum sufficient to pay the salaries of clerks employed upon this special work. The Germans have insisted upon the municipal authorities maintaining their usual administration, because it facilitates a scheme of daylight robbery. Not only can they find burgomasters and their subordinates for failure to perform tasks, but they can ascertain the financial status of individuals upon whom levies can be made on the slightest provocation or pretence.

In the early days of the war millions of francs were demanded from each town that was entered, and a campaign of plunder and looting has been carried on ever since. The town of Tournai has just been called upon to pay 210,000 for refusing to furnish a list of unemployed.

MONSTRIOUS FINES.

There is hardly a commune within the occupied territory that has not had its exchequer depleted by iniquitous fines. Brussels, Antwerp, and Ghent have been drained dry; only a few weeks ago the town of Courtrai was fined 27,200 because a telegraph wire was broken by a steam locomotive and the commissaire of the arrondissement in which the mishap occurred was looked up for ten days. Tradesmen and private individuals are now being picked out for extortion. At Gembloux a rich merchant was fined 25,000 for some offence in connection with the sale of sugar. Several Antwerp firms have been fined 21,000 each, and 2100 fines are becoming quite common for most trivial offences. A market woman who refused to sell vegetables to a German was fined 600 francs for singing or whistling. At Liege a man was fined 100 francs for "La Brabanconne" or "The Lion of Flanders" is arrested, and if the culprit cannot pay a fine, he is put into prison.

The German police in Brussels have been greatly increased since November 23, and on the day of King Albert's *fete patronale* a raid was made on houses in which it was suspected patriotic celebrations were taking place. Anyone found in possession of the Belgian colours, or exhibiting a portrait of the King or Queen, was fined, according to his means. Money is being dragged out of the people on the slightest pretence. There is hardly a family among a number of which has not been sought in a way and forced to pay. Attempts are made to inveigle people who find parcels to prisoners of war, for it is considered that a better use can be found for these parcels, which have to go through the Minister of War in Berlin, is now only given to those who show themselves friendly to the German cause.

CROUP.

Every young child is susceptible to croup. Don't wait until this dreadful disease attacks your little one before you prepare for it. It comes in the night when chemist shops are usually closed, and this alone should be a warning. Get on hand "Dr. Ross's" Cough Remedy, and it is absolutely harmless. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

INTIMATIONS

The Signature.

To distinguish the original and genuine Worcestershire Sauce from the many imitations, see that the signature of LEA & PERRINS appears in White across the Red label on every bottle.

No other sauce has such an exquisitely delicate flavour, or such a reputation among discriminating people in every part of the world.

Lea & Perrins

The Ideal Reconstructive Nerve Food.

A Superb Drink for Hot Weather.

"Sanaphos and Soda"

To two tablespoonfuls of water add about two small teaspoonfuls of Sanaphos, stir rapidly with spoon or fork, and fill the tumbler with soda water.

Try this. It will be a revelation. Better than any beverage containing alcohol. Non-heating; full of real energy, almost as strengthening as a meal; yet putting no tax on digestion.

Sanaphos

For Convalescence it works wonders. For Sleeplessness, Irritability, Depression, Derangement of Health, Anxiety, Overstrain or Understrain, Nerves, Sanaphos is unequalled. Thousands of Physicians and laymen testify to its superiority. To restore your physical system—To restore peace of the nerve system—To repair the results of weariness and overwork—Take a glass of Sanaphos and Soda, at mid-morning, mid-afternoon, and on going to bed. You will at once become a convert to the use of this food which gives your nerves and brain the sustenance your ordinary diet fails to give them.

If your chemist has not Sanaphos write for a free sample, mentioning the name, and a trial package will be sent to you free and post-free. The following Wholesale Distributors for India and Far East: Danks Brothers, Ltd., Middlesex Street, London, England.

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25 YEARS IN WOOD.

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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

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WANTED young PORTUGUESE or Australian-born Chinese, with a good knowledge of the English language. Good salary to suitable man. Apply—

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C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.

Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1917. 1405

WANTED.

SECOND-HAND SINGER SEWING MACHINE—Apply—

Box 12.

C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.

Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1917. 1406

WANTED.

SHORTHAND WRITER wanted. Apply by letter. Box 23.

C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.

Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1917. 1407

WAB LOANS INVESTMENT TRUST OF MALAYA.

(INCORPORATED IN THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES)

CAPITAL \$5,000,000

In shares of \$10/- each (Straits currency) fully paid.

THE Shares bear interest at the rate of 6% per annum which together with repayment of capital in full on liquidation is guaranteed by the Government of the Federated Malay States. Interest accrues from the 1st day of the month following the date on which subscriptions are received and will be paid half yearly on 1st January and on 1st July.

Copies of the prospectus and forms of applications for shares can be obtained from and subscriptions will be received by, any of the following Banks:

THE CHARTERED BANK OF I.A. & CHINA, THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1917. 1407

TO LET.

NO. 6, MOUNTAIN VIEW, Peak. Six rooms, unfurnished. Apply—

DENNY & BOWLEY.

Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1917. 1409

(Continued on page 8.)

THE DIARY.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, Jan. 11:—10.30—Auction of a Miscellaneous Stock (Simples, Sweaters, Shirts, Socks etc.) at Messrs. Hughes and Hought's.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13:—Saying School Prize Giving. 11 a.m.—Ellis Kadoorie School's Prize Giving.

2 p.m. Cricket:—H.K. C.C. v. Kowloon on H.K. C.C. ground.

THURSDAY, Jan. 17:—Diocesan School Prize Giving. Noon—Presentation of Prizes by Lady May at Delia's Public School.

FRIDAY, Jan. 20:—Noon—Auction of R.C. "Kung Ting" at Messrs. Hughes and Hought's.

SATURDAY, Jan. 23:—Chinese New Year. General Holiday.

SUNDAY, Jan. 25:—Burns Night.

MONDAY, Jan. 26:—6.30 p.m.—Meeting of Schoolholders and Subscribers to St. John's Cathedral.

TUESDAY, Jan. 27:—Entries close for Hongkong Race Meeting.

VISITING CARDS

PRINTED AT

China Mail Office.

again recorded its complete agreement on the various questions discussed. With that assurance, coupled as it is with a confident assurance of definite and complete victory, the general public may well remain satisfied.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. Ellis Kadoorie has kindly consented to give away the prizes at Ellis Kadoorie School for Indians at Sooi Kam Foo Valley on Saturday Jan. 13th at 10 o'clock a.m.

Mr. E. A. Irving, Director of Education, this afternoon distributed the prizes at St. Joseph's College. A very satisfactory report of the work of the school was presented by the Brother Director.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Guardsman \$1.05

Commander H. G. G. Sandeman wishes to announce that the sum of \$175.73 was collected by Naval Ratings in fancy dress, on Christmas Day, in Victoria, and at the Costume Fopball match. This sum, equaling £21 1s. 6d., has been forwarded to the Treasurer, British Women's Hospital "Star and Garter" Building Fund.

The last stone of the block course of the Main Wharf at Singapore was laid by Lady Evelyn Young. His Excellency the Governor in congratulating Mr. Nicholson, Chairman of the Singapore Harbour Board, said that this was the third of the great harbour improvement works constructed since he had been in charge of the Board and its predecessor, the Tanjong Pagar Co. There was the Lagoon Dock, the King's Dock opened in August 1913, and now this Main Wharf.

* Mr. Somerset Playne, who was well known in Hongkong some six or seven years ago, and who recently went to New Zealand to get married, has been held up in Ceylon on his return journey through the illness of Mrs. Playne. On landing from the steamer at Ceylon, Mr. and Mrs. Playne went to Anuradhapura to see the ruins. While there Mrs. Playne was taken ill with enteric fever and both Mr. and Mrs. Playne will therefore be detained for some time there.

The Water Return for the 1st inst. shows the water in storage on the island of Hongkong at that date to be 430.16 millions of gallons as compared with 644.70 millions of gallons on the same date last year. The consumption is given for December 1916 as 116.15 millions of gallons as compared with 121.88 millions of gallons for the same month in 1915. At Kowloon the water in storage was 278.08 millions of gallons as compared with 304.80 millions of gallons on the same date last year.

Mr. Denman Fuller, F.C.O., gave the first of a series of four lectures at the Helena May Institute last night on "Musical Appreciation." These lectures are open to the public, and the first was well attended and greatly enjoyed. Mr. Fuller treated his subject in a most interesting manner and the succeeding lectures of the series will doubtless attract even larger audiences. The second lecture is to be given on Monday at 5.30 p.m. A collection is to be taken at each of the lectures on behalf of the Fund for Blind Soldiers and Sailors. Last night's collection amounted to over \$80. H. E. The Governor attended the lecture.

At a meeting at Singapore in connection with the "Our Day" collections it was announced that the contributions all told, less expenses, amounted to \$427,496.57. Singapore's contribution (including \$840.25 from Christmas Island) was \$272,126.37. Penang \$68,118.28, Malacca \$41,176.90, Johore \$39,019.46, and Labuan \$6,579. interest \$1,020.72, grand total \$428,039.73. Expenses—collecting boxes, bags and other things—amounted to \$543.16. The accounts were closed on December 20, and \$200,000 remitted to London. There was at present a balance in hand of \$1,775.95. Since the accounts were closed other sums had come in.

THE MAGISTRACY.

NOMINAL FINE.

For being in possession of a phial containing a number of opium and morphine pills a Chinese was fined \$2.50.

THEFT FROM A STEAMER.

Four Chinese of the coolie class were charged with the theft of a quantity of shoes, some sugar, and other things from the Blue Funnel steamer Keong, when the vessel was moored in the harbour. The men were arrested in Yaumatei, where the missing shoes were recovered from two of them. The defendants were remanded until Thursday.

PORTUGUESE SENTENCED.

Mr. Melbourne sentenced a Portuguese to four months imprisonment on a charge of false pretences. The defendant, it was stated, went into the Café Wiseman and, presenting a check which contained the name of a Post Office clerk, stated to be forged, obtained a quantity of goods. Chief Detective Inspector Muirson said that the man had already been to prison on two occasions. He was a guard on a French steamer.

THEFT OF WOOD.

A Chinese was charged with the theft of 55 piculs of timber to the value of \$60 from the Old Police Basin at Tsim-tai-tui. Defendant at first said he was given the wood by an employee, but subsequently, on his promising to pay for the wood the case was remanded to allow him to do this.

THEFT FROM LANE, CRAWFORD AND CO'S.

A Chinese coolie, who had been in the employ of Messrs Lane, Crawford and Co., was sentenced in Mr. Melbourne's Court yesterday to six weeks hard labour and four hours stocks for "receiving" five footballs belonging to the firm knowing them to have been stolen.

From evidence it appeared that Mr. Scriven, one of the firm's assistants, had his suspicions aroused by two coolies, one of whom was carrying a parcel. He stopped them, and when he began to question them the defendant started to run downstairs. He caught him however, and handed him over to Mr. Ainslie, the Head of the Department. It was found that the parcel contained five footballs, valued at \$50, and that it bore an old label with a customer's address. Defendant's plea was that the balls had been given to him.

ICE ON THE PEAK.

This morning icicles of the length of one's finger were to be seen at the Peak, which is something that has not been seen in Hongkong, we believe, for upwards of twenty-five years.

During the night the frost broke an exposed water-pipe at the Peak Hotel, and the water trickling over a creeper froze into icicles a little thicker than pencils.

We have not been able to ascertain what any thermometers on that level recorded a lower temperature than 35 degrees.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

The engagement is announced of Capt. H. B. Bates, B.F.A., of No. 8 Museum Road, Shanghai, eldest son of Mr. Henry J. Bates, of Rampton, Sheffield, to Mary ("Maisy"), eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Crosland, Birkdale, Southport.

We learn that Mr. Edward Osborne, formerly Secretary of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., and a member of the Legislative Council of the Colony, is "doing his bit" in France as a driver of a motor-ambulance. The work is strenuous as they are constantly on duty and travelling is done by night, with very little light, in order to avoid air raids. Living on army rations and sleeping in wooden huts in the winter months in France must be rather trying experiences for a man of Mr. Osborne's age (50 this month), and especially after a residence of upwards of thirty years in Hongkong. Mr. Osborne always stood high in the esteem of the people of Hongkong, and his numerous friends cannot but think the more highly of him for this latest proof of his patriotism.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

(With Tse Yat Po's Service.)

SEVERE WEATHER IN PEKING.

PEKING, Jan. 7. Owing to the severe weather now prevailing upwards of 800 people are reported to have perished of the cold during the past few days.

OPIUM CULTIVATION IN YUNNAN.

PEKING, Jan. 7. The Magistrate of the Hawka district in Yunnan intended to destroy the poppy plants growing there, but his efforts are being opposed by thousands of aborigines.

CHINESE MILITARY AND NAVAL MISSIONS.

PEKING, Jan. 7. A Military and a Naval Mission, each consisting of five persons, will leave the Capital on Wednesday for Europe to witness the war. They travel via America.

LIANG CHI CHAO.

PEKING, Jan. 7. Liang Chi Chao will be appointed Minister of Justice.

A MAGISTRATE'S FAREWELL.

(With apologies to Mr. F. A. HAZELAND on his taking leave of the Legal Profession in Hongkong.)

I find that at last I have come to an age
When my country cries Stop! and will
No longer engage
Me to work any more as a Judge of the
Crown
And I have to obey and quietly step
down.

So I take off my wig, my gown, and my
bands.
And bow to the Bar with whom I shake
hands.
For I shall never forget the great help
they all bring
In solving great issues between prisoners
and King.

Many thousands of cases have been
settled by me.
Mahomedan, Indian, and Heilthen
Chinese
All flock to my court, and I find it a
task
To administer justice in the way they
all ask.

The jurymen too, often get very per-
plexed
By Crown and defence, and it makes me
quite vexed
When they come into court and cannot
agree,
And bring in a verdict of four men to
three.

And the solicitors also, I shall never
forget
How on Fridays they worried in actions
of debt
In wanting particulars, time, and inspec-
tions,
Extensions immediate, which are in the
Code sections.

And then there was Faithfull, and
Dennys and Griet
(I tried to prevent them but they would
not desert)
All shouting at once to postpone sine
die,
On the ground that their clients had gone
to Wai Haie.

And last but not least a tall gallant
lad
Would get up and say, he "should be
so glad,"
If I could possibly sit in my chambers
to-morrow
Which I usually did with very great
sorrow.

There is a tear in my eye as I sail for
the land
Of sunshine and rain and for hunting
so grand
No more rubbers of bridge or picnics
galore
Shall I ever enjoy on this rocky old
shore.

And down in South Devon when I sit
on the rocks
I shall sometimes remember the "four
hours of stocks"
Which I usually gave to all criminals
vile.
They always objected, and me, would
revile.

Now farewell to all and I bid you
adieu
On leaving for lands and pastures quite
new
God grant that for still, many years I
may roam
Before I eventually reach my far away
Home.
E. M. TONG
Singapore, 27th Dec., 1916.

SATURDAY'S BOXING CONTESTS.

Saturday night's boxing contests were disappointing in so far as there was, at least in the majority of the events, little or no science shown by the contestants. True, there was a great element of willingness and a display of whole-hearted hitting. In the minor events the only contestant who could lay claim to the title of boxer was Pesson who is probably the best man at his weight we have ever seen in the Colony. This lack of science was marked particularly by the absence of foot work.

The two major events, i.e. the two Championship events were spoiled.

In the Bantam-weight Championship event we were shown a fine example of two inexperienced youngsters trying their hardest to hurt each other when neither had the knowledge of boxing requisite for bringing about a decisive outcome after a very third-rate exhibition. Of the two contestants Plimmer was undoubtedly the quicker and if anything the clever in attack, while Beesty, who defended well, was slower, more patient, and quite content to take what points he could get without following up his advantages to their utmost. Plimmer is a right-handed fighter and this fact in itself seemed quite sufficient to account for Beesty's lack of success in attack and difficulty in defence against Plimmer's counters. Beesty has evidently not yet learned that in meeting a right-handed fighter he should reverse his direction of travel, and instead of moving to his own right, should move to that of his opponent, particularly after leading. On the whole this event did not bring forth the display of quickness and science to which one is accustomed in bantam-weight contests.

The big event of the evening turned out to be the shortest. Scott, who is undoubtedly a fine and a clean fighter, was awarded the fight after a knock-out from a blow, which, to our mind, was preceded by the gong signalling the end of the first round. Although this was obviously unintentional on his part, it so incapacitated his opponent that he was in consequence unable to come up for the next round. No matter how unintentional this blow may have been its lateness should have been sufficient to disqualify Scott. When Stapleton went down he was in the act of turning to his corner, having heard the gong and lowered his hands. He was not immediately picked up by his astonished seconds but when he was carried to his corner all their efforts at resuscitation were unavailing. When the gong was sounded for the commencement of the second round he, his seconds, and the chair on which he was being supported were still in the ring. This should have been sufficient signal that, as far as he was concerned, the fight was over; but no Scott came from his corner, waited in the middle of the ring for fifteen to twenty seconds and then walked to the time-keepers' table and spoke a few words to the officials there. Evidently as a result of these words, Sergeant Pitt started to count and about half a minute after the commencement of the second round Stapleton was counted out.

Why? Evidently because all the other officials at the ringside had lost their heads as a consequence of the difficulty on the part of the referee to decide as to what had really happened.

That such a state of affairs should exist at a meeting where all the officials are above reproach, is deplorable. To return to the question of the fairness or otherwise of the blow that put Stapleton out. There are always several points of view taken by boxing audiences, especially in Hongkong, regarding a referee's decision, but these generally are only aimed on matters in which there may be difference of opinion such as the finer points of the game and the awarding of points. In this case there was struck a blow that could be seen by three-fourths of the people present and there was sounded a gong that could be heard by at least the same proportion. In a matter of this sort there should be no difference of opinion and we are quite certain that the referee had no doubt in his mind as to when the blow landed. Probably the doubt occurred in adjudicating whether

Scott intended to hit after the round finished or no. We do not think that Scott did intend to do so, but that the blow was "on its way" if not through the air at least in Scott's nervous and muscular mechanism just as the gong went. The only questions for decision are: (1) Could Scott have stopped it or so modified its intended force as to make it more harmless than it turned out to be? (2) Was the referee entitled to award the fight to Scott after committing an unintentional breach of the rules of boxing? The reply to the first question we leave to Scott. That to the second we are prepared to give in the negative.

SPORTING.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

VOLUNTEERS v. RESERVES.

The Volunteer Corps invited the Reserves to meet them in a friendly match at King's Park on Sunday last. The conditions were, teams of ten, all scores to count, seven shots at each of the three distances, 200, 300 and 500 yards. Service rifles as issued were to be used which necessitated the use of open sights.

Good clear light, no sun, but an unsteady right wind bothered a number of the marksmen at 600 yards.

The Reserves won by 43 points, the scores being

	R.V.C.	V.O.	500	300	200	Total
Pte. McLennan	30	31	33	34		
Pte. Jenkins	29	31	32	33		
Lt. Thornhill	33	27	28	28		
Pte. Brown	32	25	30	27		
Lt. Goodman	30	26	28	28		
Sgt. Panerman	27	26	27	28		
Sgt. Leach	28	27	27	28		
Corpl. Carmichael	26	27	27	28		
Corpl. Nicol	27	25	27	28		
Corpl. Lyon	27	25	27	28		
Total	285	285				

	R.V.C.	V.O.	500	300	200	Total
Pte. B. D. Evans	31	33	29	29		
Sgt. Janak	21	26	21	28		
Sgt. Reubury	28	25	31	24		
C. S. M. Duncan	23	25	31	22		
Cnr. Green	28	27	27	28		
Cnr. Sorby	20	20	21	22		
Corpl. Martin	26	21	25	22		
Br. Bailton	24	22	22	22		
Lt. Danby	29	29	10	63		
Lt. Heath	23	23	17	63		
Total	273	253	254			

Total 783

DEATH OF VICE-PRESIDENT OF CHINA MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

A cablegram has been received from San Francisco announcing the death there of Mr. Tong Mint, Vice-President and one of the founders of the China Mail S.S. Company. Mr. Tong Mint, says the *Japan Gazette*, was an important factor in the commercial advancement of the Chinese-American colony of San Francisco. Born within a few miles of the City of Canton, he inherited all the business instinct common to his race. About thirty years ago he migrated to San Francisco, where he found a broad field for the exercise of his native talent as a world trader, and ten years later was recognized as a commercial leader among the Chinese of the New World. He was an active member of the powerful "Six Companies" organization, one of the Board of Directors of the Canton Bank, and was financially interested in many of the big import and export firms such as have helped to make famous the greatest seaport on the western side of the American continent. Mr. Tong Mint died in his 57th year, honored and respected by both Chinese and American residents of San Francisco. As a mark of respect the house-flag of the China Mail S.S. Co. will be kept at half-mast for a period of thirty days.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	3.30 p.m.
Unions	\$ 900 buyers
Douglases	115 buyers
Indos Pref.	43 sellers
China Sugars	120 sales
Wharves	867 buyers
Cements	11.03 buyers
Shui Cottons	Ts. 112 buyers

Infantile paralysis, the dread children's disease that ravaged the city and part of the State of New York several months ago, is believed to have made its initial appearance in the Philippines. Information to this effect has been received through an official order issued by command of Brigadier General Bailey at Fort Mills, Corregidor.

In the House of Commons on November 29, Sir Edward Carson, in behalf of the Unionist War Committee, tabled a motion recommending an increased Empire production of necessities by guaranteeing minimum wheat prices before peace and after the war, and by securing the largest possible extension of the cereal area in India, Egypt, Sudan, and the dominions.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

GERMANY'S DESIRE FOR PEACE EXPLAINED.

NEWSPAPERS TESTIFY TO GROWING SCARCITY.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 8. German newspapers testify to the growing scarcity in Germany. The "Frankfurter Zeitung" says that Germany is now practically self-dependent for milk and butter, while cheese has disappeared. The "Cologne Gazette" says that a further restriction of potatoes is necessary to three pounds weekly. The municipality of Essen has protested thereat. At a meeting of the Berlin Municipality the policy of Dr. Baumbach, the Food Director, was denounced, his criticism being that the Government was not doing enough to secure a more equitable distribution of food, and one less favourable to country districts. The Bavarian Ministry has ordered hotel-keepers to cease feeding foreigners.

New York, Jan. 8.

The "New York Times" declares that the reason for the German Peace Note is apprehension of starvation, as the result of a British blockade.

ALLIED CONFERENCE AT ROME.

CLOSER COORDINATION.

Rome, Jan. 8. The Conference of the Allies again recorded their complete agreement on the various questions discussed. It was decided to carry out a still closer co-ordination of efforts.

"DEFINITE AND COMPLETE VICTORY" PREDICTED.

Rome, Jan. 8. Signor Boselli entertained the Conference delegates at luncheon. Giving a toast to "The Allies," he prophesied a definite and complete victory, which would result from their closely concerted action and determination. M. Briand, (French Premier) replying, associated himself with Signor Boselli's prophecy.

The crowd outside gave an ovation to the departing delegates, especially to Mr. Lloyd George, M. Briand, and General Cadorna. The latter's motor car was compelled to proceed at walking pace in the streets, which were packed by a continuously cheering populace. The "Giornale Italia" emphasizes the importance of the phrase "definite and complete victory" which it says Signor Boselli and M. Briand repeated, in order to show to the world the meaning of the conference.

All the delegates expressed satisfaction at the complete success of the Conference, whose decisions will be translated into decisive action, which it is believed will pave the way to victorious issues.

The discussions were characterised by absolute frankness, unselfishness, harmony and iron determination.

NO MORE PEACE TALK.

DECISIVE DEFEAT MUST BE INFLICTED.

London, Jan. 8. The "Times" is an editorial states that after the Kaiser's army order peace talk is simply silly. The only way to peace is to inflict a decisive military defeat on the enemy. It is important to steadily increase our superiority on the Western front and not to run risks by dissipating our efforts.

THE PRICE OF "THE TIMES."

The "Times" announcing the increase in its price from one penny to a penny-half penny said—

"The net sale of the 'Times' now exceeds two hundred thousand copies a day. The great increase in the cost of production, especially in the cost of paper, has brought about a loss on the circulation of about a thousand pounds a week. The increase in the price of the raw material, the paper on which the 'Times' is printed, is costing it an additional £70,000 per annum. The management is therefore, faced with a position in which it must either reduce the size of the 'Times,' eliminate some of its historic features, or maintain the 'Times' as it is and increase the price."

"The latter step has been decided upon, and will undoubtedly be followed in the near future by newspapers which understand what is happening in the production of paper here and in Scandinavia and elsewhere. Papers sold at less than a penny must in the near future, still further restrict their size or follow the example of the 'Times.' It is probable that the increase to 1½d. will not be the final change in the price of the 'Times' during the war."

Such phrases as "Manchester man" and "Liverpool gentleman" always give rise to queries as to their origin. According to an old Liverpool stagecoach driver, however, Lancashire appears to be the home of such expressions, for when he was asked as he approached the last stage, what passengers he carried, he replied, "I've got a jolly fra Liverpool, a chap fra Bolton, a son fra Manchester, and a gentleman fra Liverpool."

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS AND THE WAR.

INCOME TAX AND ALTERNATIVE FORMS OF TAXATION.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

The following report by a committee appointed by His Excellency the Governor of the Straits Settlements to advise whether a better means of raising an appropriate contribution by the Colony towards the prosecution of the war could be devised than by means of an income tax, is published in a Government Gazette Extraordinary for general information. This committee having been appointed by His Excellency the Governor to enquire and report whether a better means of raising an appropriate contribution by the Colony towards the prosecution of the war can be devised than by means of an income tax, have the honour to report as follows—

1.—The committee commenced their sittings on December 7th, 1918, and after some preliminary business had been disposed of, the following resolution was proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. Agnew, and carried unanimously—

"That the members of the committee, in view of the ever increasing cost to the Empire, both in its manhood and in its wealth, occasioned by the present war, wish to place on record their unanimous opinion that a contribution towards the expenses of carrying on the war should be made by the people of all nationalities who reside in the Colony of the Straits Settlements. Realising the magnitude of the stake at issue, they consider that as their bounden duty to share as far as possible the sacrifices now being made by their fellow subjects in the United Kingdom."

INCOME TAX.

2.—A majority of eleven members of the committee against nine consider that an income tax for war purposes only, levied by an annual Ordinance, should be imposed. The collection of the tax should be conducted on the lines indicated in the letter of the Colonial Secretary forwarding the draft bill for the consideration of the unofficial members of the Legislative Council and amplified in accordance with a suggestion made by the chairman that by means of "sub-committees" formed in each community, who would report to a central committee, all inequitable methods might be avoided.

3.—The committee, after due consideration, are unanimously of the opinion that as an alternative to an income tax, the methods of taxation shown as approved by them in the list of resolutions submitted with this report might suitably be adopted. They consider that such taxes can readily be collected by means of existing machinery. The committee have borne in mind that in all taxation, fairness of incidence is a most, if not the most, important consideration. At the same time, they realise that some sections of the population will practically escape altogether, and they fear that such a contingency is inevitable unless an effective income-tax is in force throughout the Colony.

4.—The question of what would constitute a suitable contribution to be made by this Colony to the "Imperial Government" for the purposes of assisting in carrying on the present war was considered and the opinion of the committee was unanimous that the contribution should be a sum of not less than £200,000 annually. Of this amount the committee are aware that £200,000 has already been voted by the Legislative Council. To provide the further sum of £200,000, the committee recommend the imposition of the alternative taxation already referred to in paragraph 4 of this report as soon as the Government is in a position to introduce it.

5.—The committee are unanimously of opinion that the question of the introduction of an income tax should be investigated during the coming year. They are not, as is shown by the further resolution, a copy of which is appended to this report, opposed to it in principle, but they are not prepared to advocate it unconditionally at present, in view of the alleged objections to its introduction and difficulties in the way of its collection.

6.—Finally, the committee wish to record that their resolutions relate only to taxation to be raised for the purposes of the present war.

(Signed) F. S. James, R. J. Addie, A. Agnew, O. Alangoff, J. S. Elias, G. H. Farrant, A. Hood-Begg, Hoh San Hin, Lim Peng Siang, H. R. Llewellyn, Moona Kader Sultan, M. Pambotomas, Seah Liang Seah, Seet Teong Wah, F. Tessensohn, N. Vaeressany, A. D. Duncan, F. Duxbury, A. F. Goodrich, Quah Beng Kee, F. Inkson, Tan Cheng Lock.

SUGGESTED TAXES.

Tax on exported rubber.—Proposed by Mr. Inkson, seconded by Hood-Begg: An export tax of five per cent. on all rubber produced in and exported from the Colony, with a rebate to all firms registered in the United Kingdom. Carried unanimously.

Tax on increased and new capital.—Proposed by Mr. Hood-Begg, seconded by Mr. Llewellyn: A tax of £2.50 per acre, £1,000 of increased capital and on new capital. Carried unanimously.

Increased stamp duties.—Proposed by Mr. Seet Teong Wah, seconded by Mr.

Duxbury.—An all-round increase in stamp duties. Carried unanimously.

Increased duty on petrol.—Proposed by Mr. Farrant, seconded by Mr. Agnew: The import duty on petrol to be increased by five cents per gallon. Carried unanimously.

Increased stamp duty on cheques and dividend warrants.—Proposed by Mr. Llewellyn, seconded by Mr. Elias: The stamp duty on cheques and dividend warrants to be increased from four cents to ten cents. Carried unanimously.

Tax on theatre tickets and wayangs.—Proposed by Mr. Goodrich, seconded by Mr. Tessensohn: A tax on theatre tickets, 20 cents on tickets of \$1 value and over, five cents on tickets of a value of less than \$1. Carried unanimously.

Increased tobacco duties.—Proposed by Mr. Hood-Begg, seconded by Mr. Farrant: The duties on tobacco to be increased. Carried unanimously.

Increased liquor duties.—Proposed by Mr. Farrant, seconded by Mr. Seah Liang Seah: The liquor duties to be raised by 25 per cent. Carried unanimously.

Increased postage rates.—Proposed by Mr. Addie, seconded by Mr. Goodrich: The rates for postage stamps to be increased. Carried unanimously.

Tax on landlords and tenants.—Proposed by Mr. Seet Teong Wah, seconded by Mr. Llewellyn: A tax of five per cent. on an assessment to be imposed on landlords and five per cent. on tenants. Carried by 14 votes to 6.

Tax on matches.—Proposed by Mr. Inkson, seconded by Mr. Agnew: Matches to be taxed half a cent per box, a standard size of box to be adopted. Carried unanimously.

Tax on motor cars and motor cycles.—Proposed by Mr. Farrant, seconded by Mr. Llewellyn: A tax of £200 on all cars imported, including lorries, and a tax of \$50 on all motor cycles imported. Carried unanimously.

Tax on aerated waters.—Proposed by Mr. Farrant, seconded by Mr. Agnew: A tax on aerated waters, one cent per large bottle and half a cent per small bottle. Carried unanimously.

Tax on profits of locally-registered companies not otherwise taxed.—Proposed by Mr. Duncan, seconded by Mr. Elias: A ten per cent. tax on the profits of all companies locally registered, companies already paying taxes for war purposes to be exempt (thus excluding rubber companies). Carried unanimously.

Resolution proposed by Mr. Duncan, seconded by Mr. Hood-Begg, and carried unanimously—

"That this committee, having considered the question of the introduction of an income tax into the Colony of the Straits Settlements for the purpose of raising money as an annual contribution to the Imperial Government for the purpose of carrying on the present war, while in favour of the principle of such taxation as the most equitable system of taxation in European countries in its incidence on all classes, are of opinion that, in view of the want of machinery for the collection of such a tax and the difficulties attendant on its collection amongst an Asiatic population such as exists in the Colony, if possible some alternative taxation should be devised which could be readily collected by the machinery at present in existence. They realise, as already expressed in the resolution carried by this committee, that the contribution to be made to the home Government should be made with as little delay as possible. In advocating the alternative forms of taxation, as they have, the committee foresee that experience only can prove whether the incidence of such taxation is fair or otherwise, and they are of opinion that as the taxation is to be annual, the question of an income-tax to replace such alternative taxation for the purposes of assisting in carrying on the war may well be further inquired into during the first year of the levying of the taxation now recommended by them."

TREATING IN CLUBS.

Mr. Oliver Marks, acting British Resident, Penak, has written to the clubs in Penak as follows:—I am directed to inform you that at a conference of the Residents of the various States, at which H. E. the High Commissioner and the Chief Secretary to Government, F.M.S., were present, it was decided that in all clubs over which the Government has control there must be a rule that no refreshments shall be supplied except for cash or against a cash deposit, and that no one shall be served with refreshments who has not a balance to his credit on deposit in the club. It was also decided that there should be a rule providing that no game of pure chance, such as poker, should be permitted, and where other games, such as bridge, pool, Russian pool, etc., are played, the stakes shall not exceed such amounts as may be fixed by the committee subject to the approval of the Resident. At this conference the question of treating was also considered, and it was decided that the committee of clubs should be requested to do all they can to stop the abuse of treating habit, which has been stopped by law in Britain and which, in the opinion of the Chief Secretary to Government, might with advantage be stopped in this country.

CURE THAT COUGH.

When you have a troublesome cough, it does not mean that you have consumption or that you are going to have it, but it does mean that your lungs are threatened, and it is just as well to be on the safe side and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy before it is too late. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

AIRSHIPS DESTROYED LAST YEAR.

HOW THEIR CAREER OF DEATH WAS ENDED.

LIST OF LOSSES IN ENGLAND AND ABROAD.

Eight German airships were destroyed last year, either on British soil or in neighbouring waters. The following are the particulars of these triumphs:—

February 3.—L 19 sunk in the North Sea with all her crew.

This followed on the great raid of January 31, in which 67 persons were killed and 101 injured, and involved what is known as the King Stephen incident. It is not definitely known whether the L19 took part in that raid, or was proceeding to England on another, but it is supposed that she was injured by gunfire from a guard vessel in the North Sea.

April 1.—L15 sunk off the Coast of Kent.

It was hit by gunfire while over the Eastern Counties, and it may have been the one which was bombed by Lieut. Brandon, R.F.C., from an aeroplane. The crew were saved.

September 3.—L31 destroyed by Lt. Robinson, V.C., at Cuffly, near Enfield.

Brought down in flames and the crew killed.

September 24.—L32 and L33 brought down in Essex.

One utterly destroyed and the other intact. The crew of the latter surrendered.

October 1.—Zeppelin of the latest type destroyed at Potters Bar.

Twenty bodies taken out of the wreckage.

November 27-28.—Two Zeppelins brought down in flames, one off the coast of Durham the other off the coast of Norfolk.

VICTIMS ABROAD.

It is difficult to estimate with any accuracy the casualties among German airships. During the first six months of war, according to Mr. John Buchan, who is a cautious recorder, probably half a dozen Zeppelins at the outside were demolished by the Allies. Since then, however, the rate of destruction has been considerably more rapid. In 1915 there was an authentic record of at least 16 brought down, and a certain number—not fewer than four—were destroyed by Allied aircraft in their sheds.

In the present year, apart from the eight destroyed during raids on England, a very considerable number have been accounted for elsewhere. The following is a table compiled from official and semi-official sources:—

January 6.—Zeppelin collided with trees near Kuppala, on the Vardar. Destroyed.

January 19.—Two German airships brought down by French artillery north of Rheims.

January 29.—Zeppelin fell near Ash, in Belgium, and was destroyed.

February 8.—L3 and L4 lost on West Coast of Denmark.

February 19.—Airship wrecked in storm at Friedrichsteden.

February 22.—L277 destroyed by the French near Revigny.

April 6.—Zeppelin brought down S.W. of Dvinsk, in Russia.

May 3.—L30 reported adrift and injured in North Sea.

May 4.—Zeppelin destroyed by Light Cruiser Squadron off Schleswig coast.

May 5.—L255 destroyed at Salonica by Allied Fleet.

May 14.—Airship shot down by British destroyer off Norway.

May 18.—Zeppelin fell on beach near Dunkirk and was completely wrecked.

June 2.—One destroyed by artillery 40 miles off Thyberven Canal.

August 7.—Zeppelin badly damaged. Descended near Hanover, and was dismantled.

September 3.—Airship reported from Copenhagen to have fallen in the sea off the Schleswig coast.

September 10.—Copenhagen report of fire at airship wharf, Frankfurt.

Four Zeppelins said to have been burnt.

October 2.—Airship seen off Schleswig coast partly submerged.

November 18.—Zeppelin brought down by the Russians near Sarny. Crew of 16 captured.

November 25.—Super-Zeppelin wrecked in a storm on its maiden voyage near Mainz. One survivor of a crew of 28.

GERMAN EXPECTANCY IN SHANGHAI.

A CURIOUS STORY.

A correspondent, says the "N. C. Daily News," sends us a curious story, illustrating Germany's confidence in the speedy restoration of peace, and how widely she had sent out her orders for preparations to be made for that glad event.

A German mercantile captain went into a certain office a few days ago and asked for a map of the Yangtze. When questioned as to why he wanted it, he replied, "Well, peace is coming in a few days and I have to get my ship out again as soon as it does. It's two years and more since I was up the Yangtze and I forgot the look of it."

Whether he obtained the map or not, history does not relate. But it will be some time yet, we suspect, before he has any real need of it, unless Germany sends peace even more badly than she has at present.

SIR CHARLES ELIOT AT PENANG.

The following article is extracted from the "Singapore Free Press":—

The Vice-Chancellor and Principal of the Hongkong University, Sir Charles Eliot, had an interesting meeting in Penang the other day with a number of the leading Chinese, to discuss with them the work of the University as it affects students from the Straits. Of the 400 students in the University about forty go from Malaya, and the bulk of them go to the Medical Faculty. The Vice-Chancellor thought it desirable that other students should attach themselves to the other faculties. In that respect, he will have with him Straits opinion, for now that the diploma of the Medical School here has been recognised by the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom as entitling to registration in the medical register, the students of King Edward VII.'s School are, equally with the holders of the Hongkong degree, entitled to practise in the United Kingdom and throughout the British Empire. But there is no particular point in sending Straits boys to Hongkong to secure a medical qualification, where the boy is away from his home associations. And while there is no reason why the Straits Chinese should not contribute financially to the Hongkong University, they may also remember their own institution. As regards the other faculties, and engineering was especially mentioned as possessing the largest and best equipped laboratories of any such institution in the East, we are not sure that the need of the day as regards the Straits is for more University graduates, but for more intelligent workers able to superintend and teach the ordinary labourer to carry out his work most effectively and efficiently. Our industries are growing in number and increasing in complexity. The crying need is for intelligent men who can overlook and teach what is required for those industries. A scheme of technical education and continuation schools is far more practicable and more practically useful to us. It has been possible to get, hitherto, from Europe, skilled engineers to do the designing and general superintendence. What is wanted is the skilled foreman mechanic, who can take his workmen and put them into the proper way of doing things, see that they work in the best method, and train other workers to follow in their footsteps. For the intelligent Chinese boy, or Malay, or Eurasian, there is always open a good career, at good wages, if he but knows his work and is willing to see that his subordinates know it and do it. We want not theoretical head workers, but practical hand-workers, and when a good corps of these is established, then will be the time for the best and smartest to think about the academic distinction of a University degree. This is frankly utilitarian, but that it seems to us is rather the need of the hour in keeping up this part of the Empire in the great industrial and commercial struggle that is even now upon us.

THE MALAYA SCHEME FOR MILITARY SERVICE.

When publishing this scheme a few days ago we expressed the opinion that it could only be satisfactorily carried out by the application of the Home Compulsory Service act to the Colony. We find this view endorsed by the "Singapore Free Press" which has this comment on the subject:—

The question of military service for men in Malaya has, as we anticipated, would be the case, been a subject of keen discussion during the past few days. The consensus of opinion as far as we have been able to gather it is, amongst the younger men, distinctly in favour of the authorities taking the necessary powers to enable them to demand the services of such men as they may find having offered to make a very difficult choice. A considerable number of the younger men here are in the position of contributing more or less to the support of their families at home. In some cases the gaining of a position in the East by a member of a family is regarded in the nature of a godsend, inasmuch as greater help can be afforded to the family exchequer, by such a person in receipt of a considerably higher salary than he could ever get in a home appointment in his line of business, than can be afforded by other members of the family at work at home. We are aware of cases of men, even over the present military age limit of 41, in good positions here who are still continuing very necessary contributions to their parental families at home, quite apart from their own marriage ties. This is only one other instance of the difficulties in the direction of making a voluntary decision which are we think at times not fully recognized by those who urge the immediate voluntary enlistment of all fit men. In addition to family and business ties there is also this tie of parental obligations to be considered. It is a relief from having to make a decision in such a case that many men would be exceedingly glad to obtain, and the only way that that can be accomplished is by the fact of enlistment being made compulsory, and such compulsion we are convinced the greater number would prefer.

During the last seven months fines amounting to £200,000 have been imposed in Denmark on smugglers, and many heavy sentences of imprisonment of £20,000 were recently imposed for a single offence. Yet such penalties do not deter offenders. Many of the smugglers are Germans, while some are Danes working with international organizations. A large German merchant, of Copenhagen, was convicted of smuggling 20,000 lb. of rubber which was contained in sealed tins. It is believed that the German Government pays the fines.

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POLICE SCHOOL, 2.30 P.M.

Twenty P.O.s each from No. 2 Company and No. 3 Company will attend Police School. The O.C. each Company will at once arrange for the selection of 5 men from each Section, and will submit the names to this office. These classes will sit as follows:—
No. 2 Company Class.—Friday, January 10th.
No. 3 Company Class.—Tuesday, January 14th.

MILITARY COURSE.

(1) Lists of men who passed Part II last year are posted on the notice board at Headquarters Club, Company, Platoon and Section Commanders are required to make themselves familiar with same. These men will not be required to attend the preliminary course this year.

(2) All men who did not pass Part II last year are provisionally warned to attend and sit this year's Part I as follows:—

CLASS FIVE, 8.45 A.M.
Sunday, Jan. 14th.—No. 1 Platoon and Mounted Police.

Sunday, Jan. 21st.—No. 2 Company.

Sunday, Jan. 28th.—No. 3 Company.

CLASS FIVE, 1.15 A.M.
Sunday, Jan. 14th.—No. 2 Platoon and Maxim Gunners.

Sunday, Jan. 28th.—No. 4 Company.

Leave from these Practices will be permitted only on strict compliance with S.O.85.

(Sgd.) F. C. JENKINS,
D.S.P. (R.)

WAGES IN AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

Sir William Lever, speaking at Liverpool recently, declared that restriction of output was not only an economic failure, but was the robbery, by the worker, of his mate of their rightful due in wages; food, clothing, houses and welfare conditions.

High output meant higher wages and shorter hours. The mechanical horse power per wage earner in the United States was two to three times that of the United Kingdom. The value of the product per wage earner per year in the United States was also found to be two

to three times that of the wage-earner in the United Kingdom. And how did the wages paid compare?

The weekly wages in the United Kingdom and the United States for the year 1912, being the latest year available for comparison, were stated to be:

	1912.	1912.
	U.K.	U.S.A.
Carpenters	2 0 0	9 0 0
Foundrymen	2 1 0	9 0 0
Builders	1 8 0	6 0 0
Other skilled labour	2 0 0	6 4 0
Other unskilled labour	1 2 0	2 11 0

The wages in the highly-skilled trades in the United States were over four times per wage-earner of those paid in the United Kingdom.

WHEN WILL THE WAR END?

That clever little paper, the "Lancet," has an amusing column of a "revelation" on the great question, "When will the war end?" The final paragraph runs:—

"We who map a Balkan trench, and make the Hun and Bulgar blench (except when they are making us sit up and say our prayers or curses), have no illusions on this score. The war may last, like war before, but we shall still be at our posts, or numbered with the heavenly hosts. We've got a tough job to do, but some of us will see it through. The rest of us will rest in peace in a much better land than Greece. I'd rather do most desperate acts, including breakfasting on tracts; I'd rather take a dose of lead, or punch Jack Johnson's grand head; I'd rather fry in flames eternal, than hear some folks lay down the law about the ending of the war."

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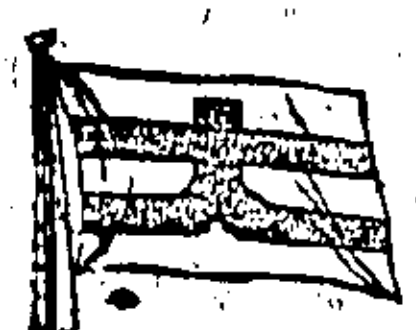
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